BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 11.-Attorney-General Hoar's opinion regarding the status of Georgia is not expected for two weeks to come. The government loses but \$33,000 by the

It is reported that Turner, the negro postmaster for Macon, has secured and filed his bond. It is also stated that Turner's appointment was determined upon by the Cabinet and the President, under the circumstances, declined to withheld the appointment. Turner

Sante Fe robbery.

A delegation of tobacco dealers are here en deavoring to have refunded to them the money paid for restamping tobacco manufactured prior to July 12. 1868.

Reports received here from Cuba represent that the dissensions between the Spanish officials and the organized volunteers are increasing. The volunteers have almost entire control of the island, and the recent order countermanding the sending of Spanish reinforce ments emanated from them.

THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL

ALBANY, June 11 .- The resolution censuring the Associated Press monopoly, as preventing the establishment of newspapers throughout the country, was finally referred to a com-

Mr. Halleck, of Washington, offered a series of resolutions that employers should not make religion or political views a test of employment, and denouncing the action of the con gressional printer in employing the negro, Douglas-a rat. The convention adjourned without coming to a vote on the resolution.

A DUEL FRUSTRATED.

RICHMOND, June 11 .- A duel, growing out of an article in the Petersburg Index, denouncing Robert W. Hughes, a contributor to the was arranged for to-day, at Chester near this city, between Captain W. E. Cameron, editor of the Index, and Mr. Hughes. The police arrested the seconds and Mr. Hughes near the fighting ground. The fight, it is thought, will be renewed in another State.

EUROPE.

WHAT THE LORDS WILL DO.

London, June 10. -It is said that twenty-five Conservative Peers will decline to follow the policy of rejection announced by the majority at their meeting last Saturday, and the defection of others is probable.

The Postoffice Department has completed arrangements for the purchase of lines of telegraph in the United Kingdom, in accordance with the bill passed by Parliament last year. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered from a colliery disaster.

THE SPANISH BUDGET.

MADRID, June 11 .- Discussing the budget in the Cortes to-day, the Minister of Finance stated that no reduction in the estimate for expenditures is possible.

Parts, June 11.—The Prefect of Police has had placarded throughout the city a proclaation urging all good citizens to aid the au thorities in the execution of law and in the preservation of public order and peace. Much agitation still exists, and large crowds linger in the streets.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Key West advices state that the United sail northward. The yellow fever cases are doing well.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

Is he a Desirable Accession to our Popu lation-The Question Considered from

a New England Standpoint.

(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

The ever present thinese pique our curiosity.
We must look into their homes—compact, simple, yet not over-clean or sweet-smelling quarters—into their restaurants and their theatre, if it is in operation, and into their "Jos Houses." Their stores invite us with open down, and tempt our poykets with all the ve if it is in operation, and into their "Jos Houses," Their stores invite us with open doors, and tempt our pockets with all the various specialties of Chinese manufacture at reasonable prices. A few are men of stature and presence, with frees of refinement and gentle strength; the many go sneaking about their work—a low type of mankind, physically and mentally, imported here like merchandise, and let out to labor under a system only half removed from slavery itself. Yet they are an important element in the industry and progress of all this side of the continent. But for their labor the Pacific Railroad would have been at least two years longer in building. Twelve thousand of them have done nearly all the picking and drilling and shovelling and wheeling of the road from Sacramento to Salt Lake. They furnish the principal labor in the factories; they make engars; they dig and work over neglected gold quiches; they are cooks; they almost monopolize the clothes washing and ironing; in all the lahter and simpler departments of labor where ddelity to a pattern, and though our American and European hoorers quarrel with and abuse them; though the law gives them no rights but they bring no families, and seek no cittzenship; though they bring no families, and seek no cittzenship; though they bring no families, and seek no cittzenship; though they bring no families, and seek no cittzenship; though they bring no families, and seek no cittzenship; though they bring no families, and seek no cittzenship; though they bring no families, they are cooks; though they bring no families, they bring no cittzenship; though they bring no families, they are sealborers quarrel with and abuse them; though the law gives them no rights but that of suffering punishment; though they bring no families, and seek no citizenship; though all their women here are not only commercial, but expressly imported as such; though they are mean and contemptible in their vices as in their manners; though they are despised and kicked about on every hand, still they come and thrive, slowly better their physical and moral and mental conditions, and supply this country with what it most needs for its growth and prosperity—sheap labor. What we shall do with them is not quite clear yet; how they are to rank, socially and politically, among us, is one of the sauts for our social science students to crack, if they can; but now that we have depopulated Ireland, and Germany is holding on to its own, and the old sources of our labor supply are drying up, all America needs them; and, obeying the great natural law of demand and supply. Asia seems almost certain to pour upon and over us countless thousands of her superfluous, cheap-living, slow-changing, unasimilating but very useful laborers. And we shall welcome and then quarrel over and with them, as we have done with their European predecessors. Our vast grain, cotton and fruit fields, our extending system of public works, our multiplying mannetures, all need and can employ them. But men they vote; and, if so, to what effect?

IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.—Those who think most, who do most brain-work, require lost aleep. Time saved from necessary sleep is ... fallibly destructive to mind, body and estate. Give yourself, your children, your servants—give all that are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bel at some regular early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake, and within a formight, nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sup, will unleose the bonds of spleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only sate and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much electrone requires, each must be a rule for himself; great Nature will never fall to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION AND ENGLISH

EFFORTS-THE PROSPECT. Manifesto from the Memphis Convention

The late Commercial Convention at Memphis had under consideration, among other matters of leading interest to the South, the past and present condition of the supply of otton. A report has been made on this subect, containing a very complete statement of the well known arguments showing the peculiar adaptation of the Southern States of the United States for the growth of the staple, and the disadvantages which have attended its cultivetion elsewhere. There is not much that is strikingly new in this paper, but as an interesting resume of the points involved in this important subject, we present the following

The report begins by noticing the interest felt in the future supply of the staple, and the efforts that are being made in that direction. In the East Indies, the most formidable competitor of this country, where under the stimulus of war prices, the product was forced up to 1,840,648 bales in 1866, the crop has since fallen to 1,420,576 bales, and promises this year to decline to 1,250,000 bales. The largest yield of Egypt was in 1864-65, when 404 411 bales were obtained, but these figures have not since been equalled. Both these countries were somewhat afflicted with famine during these years of greatest cotton growth, and it is not believed that lands so de isely populated can devote more than a limited amount of the soil to the cultivation of this plant to the neglect of the food crop. In parts of Turkey where the fig and fruit trees were cut down in 1864 to make room for cotton, the cultivation of the latter has been in a measure abandoned, and Turkey and Greece only exported during the past year 12 628 bales. There has been some increase in the cultiva tion in Brazil, but it is not sufficiently large to Richmond State Journal (Republican organ,) wants of the world and the amount of growth, be of importance. In reference to the present the report says:

The cotton interests of Europe and Americ The cotton interests of Europe and America alone require an annual supply of over 6,000, 000 of bales of cotton to keep their machinery moving — whereas the actual available production of the world will not amount the present year to 5,000,000 of bales.

Granting that East India and the United

States may make full average crops of cotton, the most favorable production cannot supply the deficiency.

Say for the cotton crop of the year 1869:

East India, more then last year ... 1.500,000 kgypt, more than last year ... 230,000 Turkey, Levant, &c , more than last year ... 12,500 Brazil, Peru, and West Indies, same as last year ... 707,500 United States sources more than last year .2,500,000 all other sources ... 50,000

for the production of the world, while the consumption is over 6,000,000, leaving the apparent deficit in supply in the "raw material" over 1,000,000 bales of cotton at the end of the

present year.

The cotton crop of the world does not now amount to four millions of bales, averaging 500 pounds, and exclusive of the United States, the available production of the globe does not much exceed eighteen hundred thousand bales, of the same average. of the same average.

One half the cleared lands of the South are left uncultivated for want of labor, and the suggestion is made that if the cotton supply ssociations of England and America would give their aid in directing suitable immigration to the South, valuable assistance would be given that would speedily increase the growth of the staple. In reference to the present condition of Southern labor, the report

There is a great mistake generally made in regard to the amount of labor now employed in the cultivation of cotton. When the emancipation occurred the planters made great cipation occurred the planters made great efforts to associate the laborers together on their large plantations, but the system has been completely broken down and given place to the "squad system," where from two to eight hands only work together; in many inslances, a siogle family. The "squad system" on large plantations is much less productive than the old system of "associated labor," as there is no concert of action and fair division of labor, according to the recognized laws of positical economy. ittical economy.

The freedman is unambitious of accumula

The freedman is unambitious of accumulation, but shows great anxiety to have his little home, with his horse, cow and hogs separate and apart from others. Therefore, he strenuously insists on a full grain crop for subsistence of his family and stock, and only a moderate cotton crop. On a majority of the plantations, in projecting the cotton crop, the freedwomen are entirely ignored, and are left to attend to the household and the garden, except when the season is very difficult, when they give some assistance to their husbands and fathers in the cultivation, and also occasionally in the gathering of the crop. This fact in itself is r flicient to account in no small degree for the dimperature of a large proportion of the efficient labor once directed specially to the production of cotton. Perhaps it is more potent in this direction than the loss by death in the begro population during the late war, now variously estimated from five hundred thousand to one million of souls. The labor most efficient, and now most to be depended on, is that of the older negroes, whose habits of industry have been confirmed. The young negroes growing up since the war are generally idle, fond of pleasure, impatient of the control of their parents, and do not give promise of much usefulness.

The report estimates the number of freed-

The report estimates the number of freedmen engaged in cultivating cotton at 600,000, and white at 200,000, which at three bales to the hand would give 2,400,000 bales. In regard to the possible future increase of the crop with the present labor eystem, we are told :

the present labor system, we are told:

No material increase in the production of cotton can be expected from the Southern. States, unless our supply of labor is increased by immigration.

Notwithstanding the remarks of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who recently, in the Town Hall at Mannhester, assured the people of Lancashire, that "when tree labor comes to be properly developed and organized," Manchester would rejoice, not only in four or five, but in a few years, in six or seven millions of bales from America, we are forced to the conclusion that the average yield of the Southern cotton crops, with the present labor system. cannot exceed 2,500,000. Could we grow 8,000,000, it could not be picked out and saved. His hearers, the English people, have had some experience in "developing and organizing free labor" in their West India possessions for nearly a generation, and they are better judges than that distinguished diplomatist, whose experience extends only over the past three years. Such remarks clearly show what errors men of difftinguished abilities fall into, when they leave the sphere in which they usually revolve, and venture to give opinions on subjects of which they have no practical information.

So far from looking for any speedy increase

on subjects of which they have no practical information.

So far from looking for any speedy increase in the cotton crops of the United States, we fear on the other hand that labor in cotton colture is fast diminishing. It is from these causes: Emigration from the cotton fields to the towns and olities; the deaths on the plantations; and the retiring of women from cotton growing. Nothing but the free use of fertilizers and the best success in cultivating the land planted can keep the average cotton yield with the present labor up to two and a half millions of bales. The picking power the quanty that can be picked—is the limit of our espacition producing cotton; and, even if the present labor could produce more, we could be well only that the present labor could produce more, we could be come in the Balah West Indies, on account of the done in the Balah West Indies, on account of make the climate of the Southern States being more absence of indige the and topical with the which they are fed solargely there. This fact which they are fed solargely there. This fact

will create a necessity on the part of these in-offensive and easily contented people for a larger amount of work to secure their subsist-ence. But for this difference the results in both countries would be identically the same.

The conclusion of the report thus sets forth the advantages of the South : J. T. DuBois, in a letter dated Marion, June 11, gives the following account of the

Improved lands can now be had in any of the cotton States at prices varying from one to five pounds sterling—tive to twenty-five dol-lars—per acre, and farming utensils and work stock can be purchased at fair prices. The great aversion that proprietors formerly had to the subdivision of their plantations is now rapidly giving way, and lands can now be purchased or leased in convenient lots of any size.
Whilst we candidly admit that there is a great aversicn in the Southern mind to political adventurers, who come into our midst for the sole purpose of foisting themselves into office, we can insure imprograms (no matter transwe can insure immigrants (no matter from what quarter they may come.) who are honest and igdustrious men who come to seek homes among us, and to add to the wealth and prosperity of the country, that they will meet everywhere with a friendly and most hearty

welcome.

With the many inducements now presented to purchase cheap, healthful lands and comfortable homes, in a country possessing natural advantages unequalled in any other portion of the cotton world, does it not behoove the cotton trade, both of Europe and America, to direct public attention and immigration to us, and sid us in working our ungoinged cotton. and aid us in working our unoccupied cotton fields? By so doing they would indirectly benefit themselves and very materially aid us. Every variety of climate and soil us presented in the cotton belt stretching from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, and from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico.

The sun of heaven shines not on a land more viried used.

varied in soil, climate and production, or bet-ter fitted for the habitation of man.

AFFAIRO IN THE STATE.

Marion. Governor Scott has appointed D. W. McIntyle, Esq., and William Tucker, magistrates for Marion County.

Anderson.

On Saturday a tract of land containing three hundred and nine'y-four acres was sold by the sheriff and brought \$1250.

The Intelligencer says: "The heavy rains of last week resulted in no serious damage to the crops, we believe. Harvest begun this week, and there is every indication of an average yield of wheat. The cotton prospect is better, and we hear some farmers regretting that they did not wait awhile before ploughing up their early planting. Corn is highly promising and growing vigorously."

Kershaw.

Kersha w. The Kershaw Agricultural and Mechanical Society met in Camden on Monday last. Colonel Shannon addressed the society in a forcible speech. After which, an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President—General Jam's Chesnut. Vice-Presidents—Camden—Dr. E. M. Boykin; Liberty Hill—Wm. E. Johnson, Jr.; Red Hill—J. Ross Dye; Flat Rosk—Thomas J. Cauthen; Buffalo—Craddick Mosely: Lyzebys—Major L. W. R. Blair; Schrock's Mill—Colonel Stephen M. Boykin; Cureton's Mill—Theodore Laug; Secretary—J. T. Hay; Treasurer—W. D. McDowall.

The Sumter News says: "The crops are looking up. Cotton is much improved; the settled warm weather has made a great difference in the appearance of the plant. Cotton wants but little rain at this season, and grass don't prosper in dry weather; but corn begins to suffer somewhat, and gardens are turning vellow."

yellow."

On last Sunday afternoon, while a party of men and boys were bathing at the saw-mill pond of Colonel F. M. Mellett, about fourteen miles from Sumter, a freedman named Scipio, in the employ of Mr. D. J. Lide, became exhausted, and drowned before he could be rescued.

rescued.
The News says that sales-day passed off rather quietly, but property sold remarkably well. One lot 35 by 200 feet on Main-street, without any sort of improvement on it, brought \$2200. One plantation sold for \$5 per scre, and another for \$4 per acre. There we held at the courthouse, after sales, a meeting for the purpose of promoting immigration, at which several suggestions were made, and some good ideas advanced.

Sparts above. Spartanburg.

The Spartan says: "The harvest of the wheat crop has commenced in this district, and the grain is reported as never to have been better. The crop has not been visited by the

better. The crop has not been visited by the ruinous diseases which have rendered the yield so uncertain of late years. We suppose the breadth sown to be equal to the area of former years. Corn has a good color, but is very small. We are informed that the stand upon bottom lands is very good, which is difficult to secure some years, in consequence of worms which infest lands. Cotton not promising."

The same paper, speaking of sales-day, says: "One tract of land, considering quality, sold for a higher price on sales-day than we have ever known at this place, either before or since the war. A lot of 100 acres, of the Pearson lands, lying on Jimmies Creek, eighteen miles from this place, sold by the sheriff under an order from the Probate Judge, brought \$2220. We are informed by those acquainted with the premises, that it is not first-class land, and was assessed at only \$2 per acre. Tract No. 2 of the Pearson lands, containing 50 acres, sold for \$500. These two tracts were sold on a credit of one and two years. The Smith land, advertised by the sheriff, 271 acres, sold for \$570. It will be noticed that the first tract mentioned sold for \$220 per acre."

mentioned sold for \$22 20 per acre."

Work.

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "The cutting of May wheat began in this county last week, and is now in full blast. We are pleased to learn that the wheat is turning out well, though we hear some complaining of a light crop. The other varieties of wheat are rapidly ripening, and the grain generally is said to be flourishing. Unless we are visited by an untimely storm within the next two weeks, York will harvest a very fair wheat crop."

There was a small attendance in Yorkville on sales-day. The Enquirer reports: "The sheriff sold one tract of land containing one hundred and sixty acres, belonging to the estate of Gilbert Enloe, for \$200—purchased by J. N. McElwee, 3r. Also, a house and lot in town, belonging to A. W. Beard, for \$55—purchased by the Misses Beard. These two pieces of property sold far below ther value, owing to circumstance of a private nature connected with each case. W. A. Moore, assignee, sold a half-interest in the house and lot of Dr. J. F. Lindsay, in town, for \$2800. Also a tract of land containing thirty-eight acres for \$401. Also a tract of three hundred and seventy-two scres, situated on Turkey Creek, for \$456. Dr. J. F. Lindsay was the purchaser of all this property. John S. Bratton, administrator, sold a number of stocks and bonds belonging to the estate of Samuel Bainey, deceased, as follows: Three Mississippi Central Bailroad income bonds, of \$1000 each, for \$25; two mortgage bonds of Mississippi Central Bailroad, of \$500 each, for \$50; five shares of South Carolina Railroad stock, par value \$1000, for \$71; two hundred shares in the Bank of Chester, par value \$500, for \$50; ten shares King's Mountain Bailroad, of \$500 each, for \$56; and bank bills of Gergia and South Carolinas, amounting to \$266, for \$115. The certificates for all the above named stocks were either lost or destroyed, which fact in part accounts for the low prices brought by the stocks."

THE GERMAN SINGUES PRETIVAL IN BALTImone.—The Baltimore Sun says: "In a few
weeks there is to be a great international singing festival in Baltimore, extending from the
10th to the 16th of July. Not only will a great
number of native Americans join their Germao fellow citizens in rendering Handel's
great oratorio, Messiah, but it is understood
we also will have about two thousand guests
of singers from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, different Western cities. Prussia, Austria and sther German States. Three great
concerts, one of them employing more than a
thousand voices (the soles to be sung by good
opera singers, especially sugged for the occa-

The guano on the Chincha Islands is nearly exhausted. In a few months these islands will be described, and then all the ships now engaged in the trade will make for the Guanana Islands.

OUR CROP CORRESPONDENCE. Additional Information.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1869.

We continue our publication of letters from the country, touching upon the crop prospect. Marton.

condition of the crops: . I am not thoroughly posted, as I could wish

I am not thoroughly posted, as I could wish, regarding the crop prospect in this county. The prolonged cool spell affected us in this as in other counties very unfavorably. Much of the cotton died out; in almost every case replanting in part or in tole was necessary. The cheerful faces worn by the farmers of late, however, indicate that the effect of the favorable weather during the past week or two has tended to the brightening of the prospect.

A casual observation leads me to give it as my opinion that "more cotton and less coin" has been the result adopted by the farmers for the present year. Even withits good harvest the yield of corn will barely suffice for home consumption. The experience of the year before last was not, I thought, calculated to prepossesses farmers in favor of this system. So it is, however; the result of farming operations last year has produced the same effect here as everywhere else through the State.

Williamsburg.

"R. H." sends us the following report of the condition of the crops in the neighborhood of

condition of the crops in the neighborhood of Gourdin's, his letter being dated June 10:

From information obtained from the planters of this neighborhood and my own observation. I have concluded that in this section of the county there has not been planted quite as much cotton as last year, but the difference is not very great. Of what has been planted, however, a larger proportion this year is cultivated by colored people farming for them selves, the yield or which is not likely to be good, as their facilities for farming are small.

The stand of cotton is generally bad, and the plant small on account of the protracted cold of the spring, and the prospect for a good crop is not so promising as at the time season last year. The plant, however, has begun to improve under the influence of the late warm weather, and it is impossible to say at present what may be the yield if the seasons hereafter should prove favorable.

I think there has been fally as much corn planted as last year, and the crop generally looks well.

The colored people are generally working treative wall shout the seasons the province.

The colored people are generally working pretty well, about the same as the previous

Count Bismalck, whatever may be his progressive tendencies in o her directions, clings to the old-fashioned system of classical education, and recently sent his two boys to Oxford. where they may be saturated with the learning of the middle ages.

-Girardin has a true American appreciation of newspaper management. He declared at a meeting of Parisian journalists the other day. that the best policy was to sell the papers at a nominal price, and depend upon advertisements for the profits.

-It is proposed in London that dramatic critics refuse free admissions to theatres, and pay for the seats as others do. The Times has already adopted this plan, and the other London papers speak of following suit. Such a course would add to the independence of criti-

-A critic says that Wagner's music in "Rienzi" is so difficult that it makes the hornplayers leave the rehearsals with bloody tips, and that a certain passage for four trumpets in "Lohengrin" so effected the nerves of one listener that it gave him a brain fever which

nearly killed him.

—The London Court Journal says that on Mr. Reverdy Johnson's arrival in London in August last, he entered into a contract for a residence in Portland-place, for a period of five years, at a much higher rent than was paid by his predecessor. The agent, however, with prophetic caution, introduced a covenant in the lease providing for the payment of a large sum as compensation in case the minister should find it convenient to return home before the period had expired; and under this stipulation Mr. Johnson was oblige I to pay before quitting England a forfeit of upward of \$10.000.

NEGRO JURIES IN WILLIAMSBURG. The Way Justice is Administered Under Radical Rule.

The following letter from our correspondent, 'Kingstree," dated June 9, gives a lively picture of the State of judicial affairs in one of our negro-ridden counties. There are only twice as many negro voters as white voters in Wil liamsburg, but of twenty-four jurymen only

two are white:

We are now beginning to feel, in good earnest, the practical effects of reconstruction. Our June term of the Court of General Sessione began its session on Monday last, and of the thirtyterm of the Court of General Sessions began its session on Monday last, and of the thirty-one petit jurors summoned, twenty-three were negroes and eight white men. Of the grand jury twelve were negroes and seven white. Of the grand jury some five or six did not make their appearance, but enough appeared to constitute a jury. Of the petit jury only eighteen appeared. Extra jurymen had then to be drawn from the bystanders, and of these, thirteen were drawn, and all of them were negroes. It therefore now happens that Jury No. 1 consists of ten negroes—not one white man upon it. After this jury was organized, a serious question occurred to the court as to who should write the verdicts of the jury in case none upon the panel could write. It seemed to be agreed among the members of the bar, that the attorney representing the party in whose tavor the verdict might be should write the verdict after the foreman had announced the finding, and then let the foreman make his mark in the presence of the Judge. But, finally, after some industles among the sable gang, his Honor found one man who said he could write his name. This man was appointed foreman by this Jury, and it yet remains to be seen whether he can write a verdict properly. This is certainly a terrible state of things. The "bottom rail" is unquestionably "on top." An entire panel of negro jurors to try cases between write men! Can any county in the State home up to this?

MURDER OF HON. R. W. FLOURNOY.—From the Macon Telegraph we get the particulars of the murder of the Hon. R. W. Flournoy on last Tuesday in Washington County. It seems that on Tuesday morning last Mr. Flournoy remarked to his wife that his stock on the place and the crops were looking very badly, and that they were not receiving proper attention. He said this just as he was in the act of going out of the house. As was customary with him when going out, he took his pistol along with him. Soon after he left the house Mrs. F. heard a shot in the direction of the field where a negro was ploughing, and sent a colored woman out to ascertain the cause. In a short while she returned, stating that Mr. Flournoy was killed and was lying in the field. The alarm was immediately given and several persons hastened to the spoy, where they found Mr. F. lying on the ground, shot through the head. He was still slive, but perfectly insensible. Upon his arms and hunds were numerous bruises and bites, which indicated that he had just been engaged in a desperate struggle. The lagro who was ploughing in the field tells the improbable story, that he was asked a few questions by Mr. F. Sournoy when ploughing on that side of the field, and when he had again nearly crossed it, he heard a pistol fire, and, looking back, saw Mr. F. falling. The negro was arrested and lodged in jail as his story will not bear investigation. There were the marks of a vielent souffie, both upon the pround, and it is not possible that they could have been marks of a vielent souffie, both upon the pround in the negro, and that, foo, in an open field, without his involved. The fact is, he and Mr. F. got into a souffie anoit the way it is not possible that they could have been marke of a vielent souffie, both upon the pround, and it is not possible that they could have been marke of a vielent souffie, be an open field, without his hnowledge. The fact is, he and Mr. F. got into a souffie anoit the way it is not possible that they could have been made within a hundre

Wbitnary. Special Motices.

MOST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH .--

ISAAC HARBIS. Fo falls to earth the ripened grain, 'Tis buried, but to rise again.

In Memoriam.

The buried, but to rise again.

When, in contemplating the grave, the rich feel themselves to be poor; when the strong are feeble, and the brave tremble, then the good man undismayed, can say: "Though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my fie-h shall Tace God."

Such are the thoughts suggested in the death of Mr. ISAAC HABRIS, a native of this city, who departed this life on May 27th, 1869, after an illness of but a few days, aged 64 years, 11 months, and 14 days.

14 days.

An affectionate husband, kind uncle, good neighbor, and sincere friend, he passed his days in retirement and in the practice of domestic virtue and long will his memory be revered by these whe came within the circle of his acquaintance; and to those who knew him best and loved him most, death alone can sever the recollections of this transfer.

By all belov'd, and full of love to all, Death shock'd his friends, but could not him appall; He pass'd serenely to the realms above. Upborne by arms of everlasting love.

O'er his ashes weeping tend a wife, relatives, and many friends. Who vainly hoped that Heaven would spare The object of their fervent prayer. L. H. C.

BUDDS.—Died, in this city, on Monday evening. 7th instant, ALEEPS SAMS, intant son of J. D. and ARMER M. Bur aged four weeks and one day.

Juneral Motices.

AT The Relatives, Friends and Acare request d to attend the Funeral Service of the YOUNGEST CHILD of MARIA HOLWELL from No. 15 Middle-street, at Five o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. without further notice. *

ar The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. ABRAHAM Moise and family, are invited to attend the Funeral of Mr. ABRAHAM MCISE, on bunday Monning, at Nine o'clock, from the residence of H. H. DELEON, No. 1 College-street

MTI. O. O. F .- Howard Lodge No. 8 .--The Officers and Brothers of this Lodge will assemble at Odd Fellow's Hall, at half-past Three o'clock THIS / FTEREGOON, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased Brother, C. B. WERR.

By order of the N. G. E. L. TERRY, anuary 12 Recording Secretary.

AT The Friends and Acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. CORNELIUS B. WEBB, are repectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the forner, from his late residence, No. 17 Burns' Lane, THIS AFTERNOON, at Four o'clock. * June 12

Special Motices.

MARLBORO' COUNTY .- IN EQUITY -- PRESTON COVINGTON AND WIFE VS. HENRY C. LEGGETT AND WIFE, ET AL. BILL FOR PARTITION, IN-JUNCTION AND BELIEF.—Notice is hereby given n obedience to an order made in the above stated case, that the chi'dren of EBENEZER W. THOMAS. or their heirs, if any such there be, are hereby required to establish before me, at Bennettsville, 8. ., on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, such relationship and their right to the fund in question in above stated case; and on their failure to to do, to be deprived and forever barred of all right, title or interest in the same.

D. D. McCOLL, Special Referee.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MARL BOBO' COUNTY—IN EQUITY—MABY S. S. JACK-SON, ADM'X., vs. HUGH JAURSON, ET AL.—BILL. cassed, living at the time of his death, or their heir a: law and legal representatives, besides HUGH JACKSON and HLIAS JACKSON, are requested to establish kefore me such relationship, at Benne isville, S. C., on or before the FIRST MONDAY OF AU-P. McCOLL, Clerk.

ROSADALIS !-- TUMORS, ULCERS OR Old Sores are caused by an impure state of the blood. Take Rosadalis as directed, and if the Ulmation susides, use some mild ointment.

Never attempt to cure an Old Sore by ointments, salves, &c., alone. Nature often makes an outlet of this kind to throw off the impurities of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly first, and the Old Sore will get well itself, because Nature has no further

BALTIMORE, MD, March 4, 1868. I believe Dr. LAWRENCE'S "Rosadalis" to be the BEST ALTERATIVE IN DEE, and therefore obserfully THOMAS J. BOYKIN, M. D.

For sale by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston, S. C. June 12 stuth3

GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S PPEAL FOR HELP.—Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victoms of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are spt to confound this species of inertion with laziness, whereas it usually arises from a want of organic chergy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision Such persons, although they may be free from pair are as truly invalide, and as much in need of medi eal aid, as if they were tormented with the pange of scute disease. They require a tonic and alteretive that will rouse and regulate their torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STO-MACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who teels as if he were but half alive; who shuns company and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigo-rant, into quite a different being. The change efected by the BITTERS, in his bodily and mental ondition, is a surprise to himself and his friends. He mores no longer; the active principle of life which seemed to have died out of him, is reawaker ed, and he feels like a new man. Remember that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an invitation to disease, no time should be lost in re-cruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all tonics and nervines. June 12 DAO

ANY EXECUTORS' FINAL NOTICE .- NO. TICE is hereby given that on the afteenth day June ensuing, at Twelve noon, the undersigned wil apply to the Judge of Probate of Olfarleston County or a final discharge as Executors of will of the late THOMAS M. BUME,

EDW. G. HUME, JOHN S. MITCHELL, M. D., T. GRANGE SIMONS,

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.-TRIE rticle is the True Secret of Beauty. It is what Farhionable Ladies, Actresses, and Opers Singer use to produce that cultivated distingue appearance so much admired in the Circles of Fashion.

It removes all unsightly Blotches, Be Procees, Tan, Supburn and Effects of Spring winds and gives to the complexion a Blooming Purity of transparent delicacy and power. No Lady who val-ues a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Bairs. Seventy-five cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Enthairon is a vary delightful hair dres AST RESAYS FOR YOUNG MEN. ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Burly Man-hood, with the humans, view of treshness and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOVARD AS-SOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Ph.

Service in this Church To-Mornow Morning, at half-past Ten o'clock, Dr. W. W. HICKS officiating. Evening Services discontinued. June 12

W UNITARIAN CHURCH.-THE REGU-LAR Service in this Church will be held To-Morrow MODERING, at the usual hour, and will be conducted by a member of the congregation. These services will be continued during the summer without further

Immediately after the Service to-morrow ther will be a special meeting of the Pewholders, at which a full ettendance is desired. ACCUTADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services on Sunday Monning at Half-past Ten o'clock-in the Evering at Eight, RIVER BAPTISM .- ON SUNDAY. June 13. D. V., between the hours of Ten and

Eleven o'clock, the sacred ordinance of Baptism will be adminstered by JACOB LEGARE, the Pastor of Morris-street Baptist Church, at the foot of Council-street, west end of Tradd-street. The public are respectfully invited. A Collection will be taken up to aid the Church. 1* June 12

**TO WHOM IT MA CONCERN.—ALL
LIEN OREDITORS OF GAORGE P. ELLIOTT, Fsq.,
of Beaufoit, S. C.. Bankrupt, are hereby notified

that, pursuant to an order of Court, dated June 7th, liens, before J. C. CARPENTER, Esq. Registrar, on or before JULY FIRST, 1869, or else be debarred from any benefit arising from the decree to be made in this case. LOUIS MCLAIN. Assignee of G. P. Elliott.

June 12

AGGO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO. FOR FINE LINEN SACKS, \$1 50.

ndebted to the late JAMES MOULTRIE. M. D., will make payment, and those having claims against his estate will present them properly attested to Messrs. RUTLEDGE & Young, Solicitors, No. 26 Broad-street H. GOURDIN, Qualified Executor.

ESTATE NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, &c.-OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 40 BROAD-STREET, AT CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 9, 1869 MALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Twelve o'clock M. on FATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1869, for turnishing and delivering Rations and Fuel as may be called for for the light-vessels and tenders which are or may be in this District. for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1869, to the 30th June, 1870, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the lighthouse tender or other vessel pro vided for the purpose, at Charleston, S. C., and to cient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

The bids for ratious, coal, and wood, will be con sid red separately.

All bids must be scaled and endorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and the placed in another envelope and left at or director to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description. Call and examine the scale of prices before giving

your orders elsewhere. TIES, SCARFS, GLOVE . UNDER-

WEAR AND HOSIERY, at BLACKWELL'S. May 11 inths

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO THE now celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS were as well known in the West Indies as they are now known in the United States. It is true that they were not known by that name, but their component and manner of manufacturing were the same-save that there has been added Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, celebrated the world over for its wonderful tonic properties. Even to this day these Bitters are popur as ever, and their sale and use on these islands is constantly increasing, and there can hardly s family be foun i, rich or poor, who is without them. We do not wish to impute any wrong to the American proprietors of these Bitters, but that they are the originators we most stoutly deny, and they must take such umbrage at it as they please. At the same time we take this occasion to say that a more valuable tonic Bitters cannot be found in all the world. We consider them just the thing for weak and delicate females, and all those requiring a mild and gentle stimulant.

MAGNOLIA WATER. -Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS lendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only rue and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; rem edies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. old by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bondtreet, New York, lyr May 15

AT GO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO. FOR beap UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

MARENGO.-FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE .- This valsable medicine, entirely vegetable in its preparation, is offered to the public and warranted to cur any case of CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, completely eradicating 'its effect from the system, purifying the blood, atrengthening the digestive organs, inducing an appetite, and keeping the system in perfect health.

Those suffering from debility arrising from any caus; will find it the purest and best TONIC to be had anywhere. To persons residing in un healthy sections, or who are predisposed to fevers of any kind, it will be found invaluable as a preventive. It is quite pleasant to the taste, and can be given to children of all ages without injury Numerous letters have been received testifying to its efficacy and value as a FEVER AND AGUE CURE AND TOMIC. It is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satisfaction.

MARENGO is no humbug. Thy rr.

For sale at retail by all Druggists. At who esale by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meet

ing and Hasel streets; GOODRIGH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, General Agen of Proprietor, southeast corner King and John treets, Characton, S. C. Dac Smos THER TOTANS,

TURNER AND DEALER IN IVORY,

BILLIARD BALLS AND CUES. AND IMPORTER OF BIGLIAND CLOTH, OUR Atter Chalk, and Billiard Morehandise in general. Ro. 89 Fulton-street, New York. May 7

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RESPECTIVILLY SQUICTLE ROBLIESS IN AD-SUSTING ACQUIRTS of Merchants and others, and in WRITING UP AND POSTING their BOOKS, either in part or whole, to

Shipping.

FOR PROVIDENCE.

THE FIRST-CLASS CHOONER B. N. HAWKINS, WYATT Marter, having the largest portion cargo cognaged, wants some Cotion and light Freight to fill up.

June 11 2 WM. ROACH & CO.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS!

THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT ELLA ANNA, the Crampion of the South, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affording an opportunity to all who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful harbor.

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf. EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND OOMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharfdaily at Ten A. M.
For Passage apply to
December 18

THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, on board.

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON SIEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSHIP MARYLAND,
Captain Johnson, will sail for
Baltimore on Thursday MoraBaltimore on Thursday MoraPier No I, Union Wharf.
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Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of
Freight EUTON PHIL OF PHIA, WILMING.
TON DELL, WASHIN TON CITY, and the NONTHWEST.

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF, GEORGE-10WN, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PEEDEE RIVER.

or the above points, and will leave Tuespar, the Stantant.

June 12

Accommodation Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PASSAGE 490. THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHED
MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. CrowELL, will leave Vanderhorat's Wharf
on Wednesday, June 16th, 1869, at t o'clock A. M.
Freight of vegetables received up to 19 o'clock on
ay of sailing.
RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

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THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, M. S. WOODHULL Commander, will see the steam of the Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to Boston and Providence, B. I.

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The Steamers of this line are first class in every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston mar-

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGER & OO., Agents,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs.)
June 7

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THEOUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

E. E. STOSE, Commander U. S. N.,

June 10 8 Inspector Sixth District.

BY THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 12 PAST BAY, having replentationed its owner with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

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CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMFIS OF THE ABOVE.

Inspector Sixth District.

12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 11th and on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.

Steamens for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of lat touch at Mansanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves for Francis.

New Zealand.

Steamship GREAT BEPUBLIC leaves San Francisco for China and Japan July 3, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but ge
direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds begange free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply
at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what,
foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 12

177

F. B. BABY, Agent

FOR GEORGETOWN.S. C. THE STRAMER RMILLE, CAPTAIN P. C. LEWIS, WIll leave South Com-

mercial Wharf as above on MUNDAL
instant, at 5 o'clock.

Beturning will leave Georgetown on TURSDAY APTERNOON, 18th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock.

Freight received To-Monnow (Saturday.)

All Freight prepaid.

No Freight received after sunset.

Apply to

SHACKELFORD & KRILY, Agents,
No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

June 11

VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE. THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLA B STEAMER CITY POINT, Captain GEO, E. MCMILLAN, will sail from Oharleston every TURSDAY EVENING, at Nine o'clock, for the abova. Connecting with the Central Railroad at Sayannab for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florid: Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at whice point stemmers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Havana.

Through Bills Lading signed to New Orleans and Mobile.

All freight psyable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at risk
and expense of owners.

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WEEKLY LIST NEW BOOKS, &c.

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MES KNOK.....JOEN GILL K BOX & GILL. Cotton Factors

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LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BUILDING MATERIAL, LIME and PLASING LATER, PAINTS, OHS, GLASSES, SHING also, GROOVE AND TORGUE BOARDS, &c., stantly on hand at the lowest market prices.

September 12